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TELEPHONES.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1006.

The truest truth is that which makes man the most wholly good, wisest, greatest and happiest.—Amiel.

"Government By Injunction."

Toward the close of Senator Clapp's speech last Wednesday on the Hepburn-Dolliver rate bill, says the Washington Post, Senator Tillman elicited from him information that Mr. Clapp inter preted the bill to recognize the inalignable right of the courts, when properly appealed to, to suspend the rate fixed by the commission pending the judicial pro cedure-which means injunction-and also that while the litigation is in progress the penalty of \$5,000 a day provided for in the bill, in case the court sustains the decision of the commission, will be

suspended.

It is remarkable that such a question should have been raised; yet it was not only raised, but Mf. Tillman protested against the reply. He said;
"If the penalty of \$5,000 a day is suspended by an order of the cour; pending the litigation, where is your junishment to compel the carrier to shey an order? Is not the whole case given away if the Senator's contention as to the interpretation of these words is right? Are we face to face with an absolute surrender of the relief to the shipper?"
This matter has proceeded a bow shot

This matter has proceeded a bow shot beyond the mere question of regulating rates. Does Senator Tillman propose to outlaw the railroad corporations and take from them not only the right of appeal, but the right of injunction also? Suppose the Interstate Commerce Commission should make a confiscatory rate what remedy would the railroads haze Must they wait until they could bring a suit, subject to the law's delay? In the meantime, the reduced rate might have the roads into bankruptcy.

That is an extreme supposition but we are discussing the principle. We are not thinking of railroad rates, but of rail road rights, for that involves the rights of us all. The Congress of the United dare not undertake to deprive any corporations of the right of injunction do not believe that it can do so. Itur it should not even make the attempt It would be a most dangerous attempt and if successful, there is no telling it would finally lead to. We had hoped that this country had finally put a stop to the Populistic outery against "government by injunction."

The Real Gold Standard Party.

The Washington Post, whose present Bryan ticket in 1896, pays another tribute to the Palmer and Buckner Democrats, claring that they were the only gold standard party in America, and that had they been entrusted with power we would have had a perfect and not an incomplete gold standard."

that compaign the regular Demoratic convention declared unequivocally for the free and unlimited coinage silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Menublicans declared that they cept by international agreement with the leading nations of the world, WHICH WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO PROobtained the existing gold standard must be preserved."

But the "National Democratic party," which, assembled in convention at In-dianapolis on September 2d, said: "We insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity therewith of and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the

compulsory purchase of silver bullion." The Post is right. There was only one gold standard party in 1896. The regular Democratic party came out bravely for the silver and gold standard. The Palmer and Buckner came out Republican party tried to dodge between now to declare that it is the only and priginal gold standard party. The record speaks for itself.

Negro Teachers.

A Writer signing himself W. T. E. Williams contributes to the March num-

were reflected in her school. The others are, in the main, too poorly prepared are, in the main, too poorly prepared to be forceful characters. Then, too, the effectiveness of their work is limited by the poor attendance of the pupils."

It has never been a question with us whether or not the negro children should be educated. There is, in our view, but one side to that question, and that is the positive side. But it is a very seriou are giving them the right sort of struction in the right way. The child necessarily looks to the teacher for example and is apt to take the teacher as an ideal. The negro children especially should be taught in the public schools good morals and good manners, and th teacher of every negro school should be a well trained man or woman of sound morals and good repute. If we entrust the education of negro children to the instruction of poorly educated teachers, and especially to teachers of loose mor als, we are spending money to very poo ise, if, indeed, it is not worse than wast ed. It is not in our mind to reflect upor the character of the teachers of negro schools. We mean simply to draw the attention of the school authorities to the fact that it is of prime importance that those who train the negro children should be in every sense qualified for the task.

Municipal Operation in Chicago.

The people of Chicago are asked to vote \$75,000,000 to buy certain municipal street railway lines. If the lines are purchased it is proposed to operate them with employes of the municipality.

In order to give an object lesson in municipal operation, the Chicago Tribune exploits the management of the police department. It says that the appropriation for the maintenance of this departan old police captain, who is thoroughly familiar with the management, points out in a city paper how \$259,000 out of the appropriation was wasted.

"This money which was squandered," says the Tribune, "would have paid the salaries of near three hundred additional patrolmen. The money which could have given the public a greater degree of security against crime was frittered away on the holders of "soft jobs." Extravagance begot inefficiency. The stockholders of a privately managed concern insist on 'results,' and there is a change of management if there are none. The people of Chicago, who are the stockholders in this case, have a right to complain that the police department under muni-"This money which was squandered, ays the Tribune, "would have paid th that the police department under muni-cipal operation is not productive of 're-sults.' "

We speak of the residents of cities as stockholders in a corporation, but it is, after all, a fiction. The stockholder in a private corporation have their own neculiar interest in the results which ownership always gives. They insist that business shall be carried on in a business way; that expenses shall be kept down be as great as prudent business policy The residents of a city do not hold their "directors" to such acfairs of government are economically funds are liberally circulated, they count Moreover, in the conduct of the govern ment's affairs, politics always plays its part. Every city employe, from street sweeper to Mayor, is an officeholder, and has his "inflooence." In such system it is impossible to apply strictly

Berlin dispatches a few days ago announced that Herr Kressin, so-called edione of the most influential Socialist papers in Germany, had been sen tenced to jail for lese majesty as a result of a series of articles recently published in his paper. These articles, prehensible than an attack on the Sayton

case is found, the fact that Kerr Kresnothing whatever to do with the obthe editor of the paper in question, except in name. He merely draws a salary presstor is convicted of transgressing the press laws. He is the figure-head who does time for a price, while the real but anonymous scribe remains at large to go on with the good work.

. The man who holds down such a job as that of the unhappy Kressin, is popularly known as the jail-editor. Jail-edifors are not common in this country, but they are found highly desirable elsewhere. In Japan, for example, the like laws were until recently so severe that a live paper could not get along without one. Where an editor is likely to be "pulled" for his comments at the rate proxy for penal work is at once apparent. It is easier to keep a reliable jail-man on the pay roll right along than to be

constantly engaging new editors. The juil-editor leads a queer life, doubtless, and one that is peculiarly unreforth. He does nothing at all, and he draws pay for it. Again, he does nothing

the people new and valuable seeds and

The work of the department has grown enormously since that bill was passed in 1862, and it is now a part of the public school system. It is doing a splendid service in educating the farmirs directly and in helping them to solve their problems. In the prosecution of this work, It might be well enough for the department to distribute among farmers a few specimens of rare seeds that cannot be procured in this country. But to pay distribution through congressmen of seeds which the farmer can produce on his own premises, or purchase at the nearest store, is an abuse on the face of it. Or the same principle the government could with equal propriety give the farmers agricultural implements and fertilizers.

Secretary Wilson has niready declared himself as being opposed to this practice, it has often been condemned in the public print and we hope that the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture will be adopted. It is not the amount involved, but the principle. All forms of class legislation are to be dis-

Trade and Sentiment.

In spite of the Chinese boycott it appears from reports recently sent out from Washington that our trade with Celestials is on the increase. According to these reports the total exports for the sever months ending January, 1905, amounted to \$23,432,948, whereas, for the seven months ending January, 1906, they equaled \$28,862,690, or a total increase of \$5,-

The shipments of cotton cloth goods for the period first mentioned amounted to \$12,947,530, while for the seven months ending January, 1906, they were \$19,606,848. Human nature is much the same the vorld over, and there is little sentiment in business. So long as we give the Celestials the goods they want they will continue to purchase. This does not alter the fact, however, that we should be fair in our dealings with the Chinese It will not do for us to open our doors to the coolles, and the Chinese do not ex pect it, but we should treat Chinese citzens of other classes with the same consideration that we treat visitors from other foreign lands. We should do this as a matter of morals regardless of any commercial consideration. We should do it for our own honor and for the sake of of our own reputation.

The Brooklyn Eagle calls attention to give physicians the benefit of a twelvehour day, instead of the twenty-four dees not mean, of course, that Germans will henseforth be forbidden by law from being sick except at stated times. The patient's liberties are not to be trampled on in this way. He can suffer at his rleasure as heretofore. The new plan merely calls for the division of the doc tors into two groups, or platoons, on of which will do duty by day and the other by night. The day doctor thus has a night understudy and the night docto a day one. The idea seems practicable and should appeal to the sick folk no less than to the practitioners. An overworked and over-driven doctor, suffering from lack of rest and sleep, can scarcely be in the best condition for diagnosin and prescribing.

Monument to Pocahontas.

Monument to Pocahontas.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Turning to the earlier pages of
Virginia history we find those characters
that well deserve to be the foundation of
a State like that of Virginia.
Smith and one other are perhaps the
most noted in saving the colonists at
Jamestown. Smith was their leader, but
who saved Smith from being killed by
the Indians? Was it not the "Little Indian Princess, Pocahontas?" Through
story and history we have heard comparatively little of this sole-saver and
preserver of the colony against the red
men.

Does not Pocahontas deserve some com

nien.

Does not Pocahontas deserve some commemoration for the invaluable service she rendered to our primitive settlement? She has remained unknown, even in her own country. Though she be but an Indian maid, did that keep her from doing what was great? Let us consider the deed.

The sculptor is greater than the image he chiesls. The architect is greater than the building he plans; so with this deed performed by a little Indian meid. Do we not owe her some token of gratitude? Has she ever received one in her own country? We, who call ourselves true Virginians, who say with pride that we are Virginians born and bred; who love our mother State with a patriotic love that is sacred, and cherish her great men as jewels, have we all this long time forgotten the greatness of Virginia's early Princess, Pocahontas?

The opportunity of giving her honor is now. Will Virginia's sons grasp it? The tercentennial exposition is the time, and the only time, to do it. Unveil a bronze statue to her memory during this exposition is virginians as position in Williamsburg. May the influental Virginians take hold of this opportunity.

The R., F. & P. Road.

The R., F. & P. Road.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—May I through your columns endorse the letter of Mr. E. Valentine Turner, in your issue of March 2d. It seems to me that the State's interest in the R.. F. and P. foad is far from being safeguarded by seeing to it that she receives profitable dividends from the little stock she owns in this company. In fact, it is a mere subterfuge by which the trusts seek to divert the altention of our Legislature from their real motive, when trying to obtain some monopolistic legislation.

That the State has no right to contribute to the maintenance of a trust is true, but

Negro Teachers.

A Writer signing himself W. T. E. Williams contributes to the March number of the Southern Workman, of Hampton, an article on "Local Conditions Among Negroes in Hanover County, Va." In order to make his observations he traveled through the county and took notes. Speakiding of the school houses, he says that they are in the main poor structures and in no case did he ffind any school apparatus, such as many, gidbes, etc., nor was there any effort at decoration. "Many of the teachers," says he, "have had only such training as the rural schools afford.

"Some have attended for a short time the Batae Normal School at Petersburg A few of them are graduates of this school." The house committee on Agriculture provides that its dues shall be fave any ears. He knows nothing of modyne decoration in the school rong of the teachers, and should long since have been abolished. The ant creating the Department of Agriculture provides that its dues shall be school and himself that he does not very wear a collar in the schoolroom. The none graduate of the Appearance of his school was a brilliant exception to this average teachers! I saw, her neatness, firectness, and thorough preparation." A propagate and distribute among Milford, Va., March 5, 1900.

Rhymes for To-Day.

My Theory.

My Theory.

I do not wish that I was rich,
As many people do;
I have not got the money-itch
Like-well, let's say, like you.
I thank my stars I am not such
As yearn for sordid things;
I do not care for money much,
But simply what it brings.

It's true I'd like a house in town,
All fitted out complete;
And then, to rest me when run down,
A pretty, country seat;
My health, of course, demands a few
Good horses close at hand,
With just a motor car or two,
To skidoo o'er the land.

Oh, I'm not one who fondly thinks, That money's such a prize; I'd want, of course, my 9-hole links For vital exercise.

My health would need a frequent trin

To some nice foreign spot, And, to avoid the public ship, I'd need my own small yacht,

But, as I say, I'm not like some
Who think a lot of wealth;
I merely ask a good income,
To guarantee my health;
The glint of gold, its look and touch—
The deuce with these poor things;
I hold that money isn't much
Except for what it brings,
—H. S.

Merely Joking.

Comparatively Speaking.—"Of course," remarked Uncle Jerry Peebles, "I don't know by experience what real poverty is, but I should think havin' a salary of \$150,000 a year cut down all at once to \$50,000 would be about as near to it as a feller ever gets."—Chicago Tribune.

The Seven Wonders.—Edna (writing composition): "Dear me, I have forgotten which are the seven wonders of the world. I think I'll ask Mrs. Brown." Tom: "Don't." Edna: "Why not?" Tom: "Well, she has seven children."—Chicago Dally News.

Well-Balanced Art .- The Caller: "Your art gallery is a treat. This picture especially is delightful; the values are so well-balanced." Mr. Porkham: "That's right. Frame \$200, picture same price."—

How He Worked It .- "Say, I came to this dance without an invitation." "So did I. How did you work it?" "Nobody stopped me. How did you?" "Same way. My wife's giving the dance."—Cleveland Leader.

Finders and Founders .- "Billionaires are "Yes. Or it might be expressed, colleges."
"Yes. Or it might be expressed, colleges are becoming great finders of billion-aires."—Washington Star.

Why is This?
This is the burden of my song,
I sing it day and night: Why are so many always wrong
When I am always right?

—Washington Star.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY March 9th.

Church Day, Prodentia. Sun rises at 6:15, sets at 5:45, 1403—Bajazet L. Sultan of Turkey, died. He was celebrated as a warrior, but his disposition was cruel and tyran-nted.

tried and shot at Nantes, aged about thirty-three. He refused to have his eyes bandaged, and gave the signal to fire himself.

was defeated by Marshal Blucher. 1830—Petroleum discovered in Kentucky and, as it was supposed to have heal ing properties, it was bottled and sold through the United States and

Europe for medicine.
—Snow fell at Rome, the first event

1834—Show fell at Rome, the first event of the kind on record in 240 years.

1847—Battle of Vera Cruz.

1855—The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad was leased to the Grand Trunk Railroad for 999 years.

1862—Duel of the ironsides in Hampton Roads. After three hours' fighting the Merrimae was towed under the protection of the batter of Savellie.

Point, and never renewed the contest.

The Monitor was uninjured.

A force of Confederate cavalry

passed through the Union lines, entered Fairfax, Va., and captured Gen-

tered Fairfax, Va., and captured General Stoughton and a few privates.

55—Richmond (Va.) papers published an exposure of an alleged conspiracy to wost Davis and Stephens, make Hunter President, and end the war.

50—Samana, Santo Domingo, nearly destroyed by fire.

84—Twelve versons killed in a snowsilde

1884—Tweive persons killed in a snowslide at Alta, near Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1884—First fast mail train from New York to Chicago made trip west in twenty-seven hours and thirty-five minutes.
 1904—Charter granted for railway line from Richmond to Portsmouth, Va.

About the Buena Vista Boom.

About the Buena Vista Boom, Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir.—I was greatly interested in your recent editorial on Buena Vista, the boom town that survived the boom. Permit me, however, to say that possibly there were some good business reasons why Buena Vista survived, and that so far as that town was concerned the characterization of "a wildcat land boom" doesn't altogether apply.

town was concerned the characterization of "a wildent land boom" doesn't altogether apply.

In the first place, it was founded upon real, and not upon fictitious, values. I know this, because, as owner, I sold to the parent company the land on which the town is built, and, as agent, the very valuable mineral lands on which its industrial possibilities were predicted. All these properties were acquired by the Buena Vista Company at their intrinsic value, and without paying one dollar of additional, fictitious or speculative valuation.

additional, fictitious or specialitive variation.

In the second place, in the organization of the parent company, and of all secondary or industrial companies, which came under my personal observation, there was not one dollar of any sort of promotion money, or watered stock. Your correspondent can testify to this, because he was present at the borning of all these companies, beginning with the Buena Vista Company, for which he wrote the prospectus. Every important transaction, from beginning to end, was absolutely clean, open and above board.

All Kinds of Rough & Dressed LUMBER

Flooring Celling, Siding, Partition, Short Leaf and Long Loaf Yellow Pine Flaming, Heavy Pine and Oak

Woodward & Son

MAIN OFFICE: Ninth and Arch Streets, Madison Ward BRANCH OFFICE: Fourth and Stockton Streets, Wash-Ington Word. RICHMOND, VA.

dan and your correspondent, as well as others among the best citizens of that section—exhausted their entire private fortunes, first, in the effort to build the town soidly, and afterward in the effort to defend it against the most destructive panic in the history of the country. That they did not altogether fail the flourisating city of Huena Vista is convincing evidence. That their judgment was not altogether chimerical is also sufficiently proved by the fact of all the industrial enterprises organized by them—and they organized all of them—with only one or two exceptions all are now in successful operation. Occupying a situation of remarkable beauty, as well as significant advantage, midway of the great Valley, at the junction of two important rallroads and possessing unusual resources too numerous to mention in this space, it is certain to become one of the most important manufacturing towns in the State.

Mr. Editor, find all these facts and conditions in any other locality, in any other "boom town," and you will probably also find the town with as creditable a past and as promising a future as Buena, Vista.

Buena, Vista.

CTHE EANE CLIIB

THE FAKE CLUB.

It Breeds Pauperism and De-

Bdittor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It was with some regret that I was not able to present my plea for the abolition of the fake social clube before the Senate committee last Wednesday night. The hour was so late when the promoters of the committee last Wednesday night. The hour was so late when the promoter of the last was a solition of the standpoint of constructive relief work among the poor.

Powerty is due to a number of causes, some of which may be removed entirely or limited in effect, while others, perhaps, may not. A way back in the early Mosale control of the land; and three thousand years of further experience have proved the truth of the observation. A higher authority than Moses verified it when Christ said, For ye have the poor always with you. We recognize the fact that the poor are a problem with which we have to deal continually. There is no evading the responsibility. We have the most contained in the control of the co

President of the Associated Charities of Richmond.

bauches the People.

and rest necessary for their development and health. Boys thrown into the streets before they are in their feens contract habits of illeeness. Illiteracy and immorality which result in disease and premature death from nervous and other discovers. To the man thrown constantly with the problem of drink it is a plitful tale with apparently no remedy.

Recent investigations in the city show that while the ordinary bar-rooms and saloons are responsible for much of this soul-and-body-destroying poverty, the new social cub system is the most fruitful source that man's destructive ingenuity has yet devised. Under the guise of benevolent intention, social well-being and mutual improvement the city has been dotted over with private places of meeting, where, under the protection of the law, the real spirit of the law is violated every day. With a low rate of license the bar-room privileges are enjoyed, and the limits placed upon the ordinary saloons are entirely disregarded. During the hours in which the regular bars are closed on Sunday these places do a flourishing business. Evasions of the charter and ilcense are an easy matter. It stands to reason that the men who are interested in work of this kind are not apt to hesitate about ways and means when the dollar is to be made Everything possible is done to get the man with the week's wages to leave them at the social club. Some of the instances of sheer heartlessness and indifference as to the fate of the poor wife and children which have come to my notice are almost incredible. One man, a fine, able-bodied mechanic, who can earn twenty dollars a week at his trade and who can always get work when sober, has not paid, for the support of his family, a dollar a day during the past winter. One child died from conditions produced by poverty and three others were ill. Doctor, neighbors and friends helped out as best they could.

We are willing to rest our plea fool legislative help entirely upon this phase of this public evil. There are other serious vices encouraged and traff

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SPRING CLOTHING ON CRE

You are Welcome!

We want you to see the Splendid Stock of Stylish Spring Clothing we are now showing-you are welcome whether you wish to buy or not. Prices are lower than ever this season and you can suit your convenience.

58 STORES—FACTORY TO WEARER

Charming Suits for Women and Misses - Clever Short Coats, Fetching Silk Waists-Exclusive Millinery of Elegance. Dashing - Styles in Raincoats.

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NORTH CAROLINA AT JAMESTOWN

Strong Sentiment in Favor of a State Building at the Exposition.

RETREAT BEFORE KILLING

Man Sentenced for Killing Under Peculiar Ancient

Law.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) cers here received letters to-day from ment of Exhibits for the Jamestown Exposition, urging the importance of a thoroughly complete and creditable ex hibit on the part of North Carolina at the exposition. One of his suggestions was that the State should get up an exhibit by counties or localities under State supervision and another, or one in conjunction with this, was that of having a manufacturing building in which a good stirring presentation of the vast manufacturing interests and ad-vantages of the State should be pre-

He stated that the site for the building would not cost much and it could be disposed of after the exposition at a profit. The general sentiment among the State officers seems ... be for a North Carolina building, not all, however,

North Carolina building, not all, however, to be devoted to manufactures.

Sheriff J. M. Smith was here to-day from Caldwell county to deliver three white convicts, one of them being a remarkable case in which Roy McRary is sentenced to three years for killing a man by the name of Sheehan. The crumstances are that the two men had been playing cards on a Sunday morning, became involved in a row and separated to meet again on Monday morning, when Sheehan advanced on McRary with a drawn knife and the latter drew hits revolver and shot him. Sheriff Smith

ing, when Sheehan advanced on McRary with a drawn knife and the latter drew hits revolver and shot him. Sheriff Smith says the court held that in the light of the old common law that a man should retreat to "the wall." McRary had a clear-course behind him and should have run. Sheehan was drinking. There 's to be a movement in the county soon to procure a pardon as the sentence is very much criticised. The other two convicts are to serve sentences for larceny.

The Wake Water Company has tendered to the city of Raleigh a proposition to sell the plant to the city for \$300,000, of which amount \$50,000 would be cash and the remainder the taking over on the part of the city of the bonded debt of the company. The proposal is now in the hands of the water committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The directors of the State penitentiary have submitted to the council of state a proposition to pave the walks in capital square with granolithic paving rather than with penitentiary brick. The last legislature passed an act authorizing the use of the convicts for paving the walks with whick to be made and furnished without charge by the penitentiary authorities. The directors say that it would be much cheaper for them to take convict ishor and put down granolithic And this they are willing to do. It is probable that this proposition will be accented by the council of which Governor Glenn is ex-officio chalrman.

THE STATE FAIR.

William Jennings Bryan Invited to Make Address

to Make Address,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., March 8.—A resolution inviting William Jennings Bryan and Harvie Jordan, the latter president of the Southern Cotton-Growers' Association, to deliver addresses during the next State Fair, was adopted to-day by the Executive Committee of the State Fair Association.

The expenditure of \$7,000 on permanent improvement of buildings and grounds was authorized, including a system of water works and a 40,000-gallon tank.

A special committee will be named at once to personally present the resolution and the invitation to these distinguished gentlement and the committee has every reason to believe that both will accept.

grist mill. He was caught in a hand of leather and wound round the shaft many times before the engine could be stopped. His body was frightfully mangled, one leg being torn off and his skull crushed. He was dead when taken out.

FATEFUL TRAGEDY.

Three Dead Who Were Concerned in Shooting Three Years Ago.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 8.—Captain Walter Posey, a riverman, died at noon to-day from the effects of a pistolnoon to-day from the effects of a pistolshot wound inflicted by Policeman Weston Atkinson, of Alexandria, several years ago, when the officer was attacked by r crowd at one of the wharves. Mr. Atkinson was being severely beaten, when he managed to fire his revolver from his pocket as he lay on the ground, with the result that he killed a brother of Posey and seriously wounded Walter Posey. Policeman Atkinson resigned from the police force a short time after the trouble, and secured a position as fireman for the Southern fealway Company, but was killed at a wreck at Mannessas a few months afterward. Posey was about thirty-one years of age.

HOLTON ANSWERS.

Makes Official Reply to Black-

burn's Charges. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WINSTON-SALEM, VA., Marxi WINSTON-SALEM, VA., Marxi 8.—
District Attorney A. E. Holton has received a copy of the last charge filed
against him with the department at
Washington by Congressman Blackburn
It is a statement purported to have been
made by Walter Woodson, a Salisbury
lawyer, stating that the district attorney
offered immunity to D. L. Arey, a Salisbury distiller, after his conviction in the
Federal Court at Charlotte last June, provided Arey would furnish checks or other
evidence that he had bribed revenue officers.

fleers.

Mr. Holton has answered the charg. In which he says Woodson is the ma who asked what he would do for Are if such information was furnished again revenue officers. The district attorne says his reply to the lawyer was to funish the information and he (Holton would submit it to the Attorney Gener of the United States, Mr. Holton's ar swer to the charge has been sent to Washington.

MANN AMENDMENTS:

Request Roanoke Representatives to Vote for Them.

to Vote for Them.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ROANOKE, VA., March 8.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Roanoke AntiSaloon League to-night a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the representatives in the General Assembly from this district—Delegates A. B. Coleman and A. M. Bowman in the House and Judge A. A. Phlegar in the Senateto vote for the amendments to the Manniaw now pending in the Legislature, and to use their influence to secure its passage at this session of the Legislature.

THEODORE LOW, Acting President.

Mitchell-Wiley.

Mitchell—Wiley.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LEE, GOOCHLAND COUNTY, VA.,

March 8.—A quiet marriage took place at

the home of Rev. J. W. Reynolds last
night at 9:30 o'clock, when Mrs. M. A.,

Wiley and Mr. Fred Mitchell were married by Rev. J. W. Reynolds, pastor of

Salem Baptist church. The bride is a

very accomplished lady and a daughter

of John B. Knibb, of Goochland county,

The groom, who is very popular and
well ilked by a hoat of friends, is a son

of Mr. H. C. Mitchell, of Goochland

county.

Gift to Orphanage.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LYNCHBURG, VA., March 8.—It was sounced here to-day that J. C. Paxton, rominent lime manufacturer of Woodstoe prominent lime manufacturer of Woodstor Va., had given \$5,000 for the purpose of cre-ing a new cottage at the Presbyterian Orpha age, which is located near Lynchburg.

SICK HEADACHE CARTER'S Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, In-



Eating. A perfect ren edy for Dizziness, Nause Drowsiness, Bad Tas in the Mouth, Coate Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

digestion and Too Hearty

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. CARTERS Genuine Must Bear

